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Country programme document

Uruguay

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Uruguay is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $4,250,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $6,250,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period March 2016 to December 2020.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the first regular session of 2015.

* E/ICEF/2016/1.

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Programme rationale

1. In recent years, Uruguay has experienced continued economic growth, resulting in the reduction of poverty and inequities. The country was ranked 50 in the Human Development Index in 2013. Uruguay is now in an advanced stage of demographic transition characterized by the ageing of the population and reduction of fertility rates and births, which pose new challenges. Budgets allocated to social policies have increased and coverage of social services has expanded, which has also benefited the well-being of children.

2. Despite major advances in its long-standing record of social protection, Uruguay continues to witness significant inequities, with children particularly affected. The country is making continuous efforts to strengthen the formulation and implementation of inclusive social policies, programmes and legal frameworks in the areas of health, education, juvenile justice and institutional care, among others.

3. Overall, the persistent levels of poverty affect children almost three times more than adults (18.4 and 6.6 per cent respectively). While 95 per cent of the people live in urban areas, some parts of the population, particularly children and adolescents, are facing increasing socio-cultural exclusion based on ethnicity or geographic location. In terms of multidimensional poverty analysis, children from specific population groups continue to experience exclusion and rights deprivations. For instance, 29.5 per cent of afro-descendant children suffer from poverty compared to 16.2 per cent of children from other population groups.

4. Young children (under age 5 years) are particularly affected by the triple burden of malnutrition; although stunting has been reduced (5 per cent), micronutrient deficiencies persist (anaemia 31 per cent) and overweight and obesity are on the rise (10.5 per cent), indicating the necessity for a new agenda for the prevention non-communicable diseases.

5. The adolescent birth rate per 1,000 woman aged 15-19 years has been declining in Uruguay in recent years. Nonetheless, according to the United Nations Population Fund this rate still stands at 60 per 1,000 live births, higher than the global average (49) but lower than the rate in Latin America and the Caribbean (73).

6. HIV and AIDS in Uruguay remains a concentrated epidemic with a prevalence among the general population of 0.6 per cent and an incidence ratio for males to females of 1.7:1. The rate of vertical transmission has declined steadily to 1.6 per cent. The challenge now is to consolidate and sustain this achievement by strengthening both service delivery and monitoring systems.

7. The Government of Uruguay has made significant efforts to design and implement innovative programmes in early childhood development (ECD) and to address social exclusion among young children and their families, e.g., through the creation of 'Uruguay Grows With You' (*Uruguay Crece Contigo*), a programme focusing on increased access to ECD which has been integrated into the Ministry of Social Development, and the increase in coverage of the child and family care centres within the framework of the new Integrated National Care System. However, the country still has difficulties in reaching all children targeted for this type of support. Overcoming major bottlenecks would include ensuring a coordinated approach to implementing intersectoral public policies for ECD, the development of a legal framework and raising public awareness of the importance of investing in ECD policies.

8. Despite the growing numbers of adolescents enrolled in secondary education and the decrease in repetition and over-age in primary education, the Committee on the Rights of the Child has expressed concern about the situation in education. Uruguay has one of the lowest graduation rates in upper secondary education in Latin America; only 38 per cent of young people have completed upper secondary school despite being its being legally compulsory since 2008. This low rate has not changed significantly over the past 20 years, despite the efforts made by consecutive Governments to improve the quality of education services and learning results. Significant inequities remain; the graduation rate from upper secondary is almost seven times higher in the richest quintile (72 per cent) than in the poorest (11 per cent).

9. Low rates of graduation from compulsory education are an immediate consequence of high dropout rates. Considering the low percentage of adolescents who complete upper secondary education, it is clear that this situation affects adolescents in all income strata, not only the poorest or most excluded. Research shows that adolescents leave education after several episodes of repetition and due to their being over-age for their grades (particularly among the poorest); 68 per cent of adolescents who left secondary education indicated their lack of interest in education as the most important reason for dropping out (74 per cent for boys and 60 per cent for girls).

10. Access of children with disabilities to inclusive education, at both primary and secondary levels, is still a structural challenge. Although attendance in primary education is relatively high for children with disabilities, their low participation in secondary education constitutes a clear expression of inequity gaps. Insufficient provision of inclusive secondary education services for adolescents with disabilities represents the main bottleneck to their right to education.

11. Improving learning outcomes is still a challenge. It is necessary to design and implement innovative pathways in secondary education (based on updated and flexible education models and innovative and personalized teaching practices) to make school more attractive and relevant for adolescents, especially those most at risk of dropping out. The design and implementation of such innovations demand a systemic education policy. The Government's commitment to achieve significant improvements (no children aged 4-17 years to be out of school by 2020) is reflected in the increase in the public budget for education (to reach 6 per cent of gross domestic product in 2020), which is the prerequisite for these innovations.

12. Institutional care is another critical area for children in Uruguay, particularly the most disadvantaged children and adolescents. The country has the fourth highest rate of child institutionalization in the region; around 4,000 children live in institutions and are not offered other options, mostly due to lack of access to family-based alternative care. The other main bottlenecks include insufficient specialized services, lack of trained workers and inadequate accountability and monitoring systems. The ongoing institutional reform aimed at reducing the number of children in institutional care faces a number of obstacles. Two in particular stand out: the society does not acknowledge high institutionalization rates as a problem; and the gaps between implementing between new approaches and policies for deinstitutionalization and rooted practices and routines. The Committee on the Rights of the Child has strongly underlined that Uruguay needs to intensify efforts to remove children from institutions and ensure either their reunification with their families whenever possible, or provision of alternative care.

13. Significant progress has been made to include the prevention of violence against girls, boys and women in the design of public policies. As a result of knowledge

generation, advocacy and capacity development efforts, the primary education and health systems now have an updated 'road map' for dealing with cases of violence against girls, boys and adolescents. However, 54.6 per cent of adults have admitted committing violence (physical or psychological) against at least one child under their care. In addition to violence directed at them, children also experience a more subtle but equally harmful and widespread type of experience in their homes: gender-based violence against their mothers. The persistent violent behaviours in different spheres (family, community, schools, etc.), affecting particularly children and women, deserve special attention. Bottlenecks that need to be addressed for eliminating this plague are prevalent social and cultural norms, individual attitudes and beliefs and a lack of information and support to improve child-rearing practices and positive discipline beginning in early childhood.

14. Although only 8 per cent of criminal offences are committed by adolescents, there is a misperception that juvenile delinquency is on the rise. This has resulted in various regressive legal reforms, leading to excessive use of deprivation of liberty. The stigmatization of adolescents in conflict with the law was the justification for a recent referendum which aimed to lower the age of criminal responsibility from 18 to 16 years. Although this was narrowly rejected, overall the justice system is not fully compatible with international human rights standards. Several human rights mechanisms have stressed the poor living conditions of adolescents – mostly boys – deprived of their liberty in detention centres. In addition, socio-educative programmes and alternatives measures to deprivation of liberty are poorly developed and implemented.

15. In recent years, Uruguay has strengthened its institutions and public policies based on recommendations of international human rights bodies, including the Committee on the Rights of the Child. To monitor the situation and advise on appropriate action, a Secretariat for Human Rights was created in the Presidency of the Republic and the National Institution of Human Rights Ombudsman (*Institución Nacional de Derechos Humanos y Defensoría del Pueblo* (INDDHH) was established. With UNICEF support, the INDDHH has made progress in monitoring the living conditions of adolescents serving a criminal sentence and the protection facilities for children living in institutions. However, the INDDHH still faces budgetary constraints and requires specialized staff.

16. The awareness of child rights among Uruguay's general public is an area that needs strengthening. The private sector, civil society organizations (CSOs) and academic institutions are playing an increasingly critical role in promoting, protecting and monitoring child rights. A part of the private sector is starting to promote both the child rights agenda and corporate social responsibility initiatives internally and in their communities. However, according to the most recent data on corporate social responsibility, almost 75 per cent of companies still do not explicitly include child rights in their codes and rules. Only 19 per cent include specific requirements in their contracts with vendors in order to prevent child labour.

17. The work and results achieved by UNICEF have resonated with the public at large, establishing strong credibility and a good reputation that are reflected in a steady growth of the individual donor base in the country. This is another indication of the Uruguayan people's solidarity and growing openness towards the world. Uruguay has the second highest rate globally in terms of donations to UNICEF per 1,000 inhabitants, with 47,000 people (2 per cent of the adult population) contributing to advancing the child rights agenda in the country and increasingly at the regional and global levels.

18. The midterm review of the country programme confirmed the relevance and high-level of appreciation for the UNICEF role as a trusted partner, provider of technical

assistance, convener and mobiliser of all stakeholders around child rights. It also highlighted that despite the country's economic progress, significant challenges persist for children in Uruguay, particularly in terms of socioeconomic inequities. Designated a high-income country since 2013, Uruguay has the characteristics of both a programme and a donor country. UNICEF will provide technical assistance and advice for monitoring, supporting and promoting children's rights in critical areas within the country.

19. Uruguay is increasingly providing technical assistance to other countries for advancing the development agenda, including child rights. It is a major contributor to United Nations peacekeeping forces and in this context can also play a leading role in the protection of child rights in humanitarian and other situations, including through sharing of experiences. Examples of these are the provision of water sterilization units in emergency context, *Uruguay Crece Contigo* (see paragraph 7 above) and the 'one laptop per child' project in education.

Programme priorities and partnerships

20. The country programme aims to contribute to the improvement of the quality of social policies and social services for children, especially the most disadvantaged, and will focus on three specific areas - ECD, secondary education and child protection - making a contribution to Uruguay's sustainable development. The programme will also strengthen the commitment of Uruguayan society to child rights within the country and abroad.

21. The programme is aligned with national priorities and the components will contribute to the achievement of the outcomes of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2016-2020, particularly in the priority areas of inclusive and equitable social development and democratic development based on human rights. Operating within the Delivering As One framework, UNICEF will continue contributing to the coherence of the United Nations system to enhance the effectiveness of its partnership with the Government.

22. The programme will address recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women and other human rights bodies. The overall goal of the country programme is within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, aiming to contribute to the realization of Sustainable Development Goals 1-5, 10, 16 and particularly Goal 17 as the country programme aspires to contribute to Uruguay's growing role as a provider of cooperation for less developed countries. The programme is also aligned to the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2014–2017 and its underlying strategies, including the Gender Action Plan.

Social inclusion

23. This programme component will contribute to reaching the following outcome: by 2020, all children, especially the most disadvantaged, are reached by effective social policies and programmes in health, education and social protection. It will support national efforts, especially of government institutions, to improve access to quality early childhood services, address health issues (including emerging non-communicable diseases), reduce dropout rates in secondary school and promote holistic responses for multidimensional child poverty and social exclusion. With this component, UNICEF will contribute particularly to three of the UNDAF outcomes.

24. While this component aims to contribute to strengthening a social protection system benefiting all children in Uruguay, specific attention will be given to the most disadvantaged, particularly children suffering from income and multidimensional poverty who lack access to social services and/or social protection.

25. Uruguay still faces challenges in ensuring an enabling environment that facilitates ECD for the most disadvantaged children, that guarantees effective learning opportunities in secondary education and that eradicates extreme child poverty and social exclusion. Therefore, the programme will address bottlenecks related to these aspects by: (a) strengthening coordination among sectoral policies and institutions; (b) incorporating new approaches and innovative interventions in child- and adolescent-focused policies and programmes, particularly in secondary education and for inclusive education for children and adolescents with disabilities; (c) strengthening institutional capacities to implement, monitor and evaluate innovations; and (d) establishing a holistic social protection system to address extreme poverty and social exclusion.

26. The programme will continue to address the need for sustained social investment in line with the government budget for 2016-2020, including adequate levels of funding for expanding coverage of ECD services and for education. It will contribute to the education reform, with particular attention to achieving universal school enrolment of children aged 4-17 years and increasing graduation rates for lower and upper secondary education. It will provide technical assistance for the implementation of the Integrated National Care System with an emphasis on early childhood.

27. The programme will support the consolidation and expansion of the integrated ECD programmes (*Uruguay Crece Contigo* and the Children and Family Care Centres) started in previous administrations. UNICEF will provide technical advice and support to public institutions in the health sector to design, test and validate pilot programmes addressing the impact of non-communicable diseases in at least five areas.

28. The programme will address inclusive education for children with disabilities by providing technical assistance to the primary education authorities to evaluate the pilot of inclusive schools that started in 2015 in 10 regions, in order to improve its quality and expand it to cover 60 schools by 2020. The programme will also focus on policies and initiatives to prevent dropouts and improve learning in secondary education. UNICEF will support the strengthening of knowledge and skills of teachers to adopt innovative relevant pedagogical approaches. These programmes currently cover 35 per cent of students in lower secondary education who are at risk of dropping out and aims reach at least 90 per cent across the country by 2020. An early detection system will be implemented to identify student at risk of dropping out. Finally, it will support the training of technical staff of responsible ministries to design policies and programmes addressing extreme poverty and social exclusion among families with children.

29. The programme aims to provide technical assistance, promote policy dialogue and facilitate exchanges of innovative experiences in the framework of South-South and triangular cooperation in the following areas: design and validation of ECD plans and models; formulation of a national strategy on prevention of non-communicable diseases and their risk factors, in particular childhood obesity; consolidation and escalation of models of inclusive education for children with disabilities in primary school; strengthening of innovative learning pathways and programmes (mentors, extracurricular support, tools) to reduce dropout in secondary schools; and the design of proposals for social protection policies which holistically address extreme poverty and social exclusion among families with children.

Child protection

30. This component will focus on strengthening the child protection system, with emphasis on enhancing its capacity to ensure the rights of children and adolescents to live free from violence, neglect, exploitation and abuse, to live in a family environment and to have access to a specialized justice system in compliance with international human rights standards. The programme will build on ongoing efforts of public institutions and CSOs to achieve the following outcome: by 2020, the child protection system has the capacity to prevent and address violence against children, deliver a quality standard of care and monitor the situation of children affected by violence, abuse and exploitation, children without parental care and children in conflict with the law. This component is in line with the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and is aligned with the UNICEF Gender Action Plan. With this component, UNICEF will contribute in particular to three of the UNDAF outcomes.

31. Key barriers to the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents include: (a) the lack of strong and reliable system to monitor the situation of the most excluded children, especially those in residential care and those in conflict with the law; (b) non-alignment of the national legal framework and institutional practices with the principles and provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child; (c) the persistence of significant levels of violence against girls, boys and adolescents; (d) the continued use of deprivation of liberty as the rule rather than the exception and substandard living conditions in detention centres; and (e) disproportionate reliance on institutionalization of children as a protection strategy.

32. The programme will continue to support the strengthening of an independent mechanism for child rights under the leadership of INDDHH, as well as the establishment of an office for children and adolescents. The skills and capacity of the INDDHH to monitor and respond to violations of rights, discrimination, exclusion and violence against children will be enhanced through technical assistance and capacity-building interventions.

33. In the area of juvenile justice, the programme will continue generating evidence on the situation of children in conflict with the law to guide the design and adequate implementation of policies and programmes. Technical assistance will be provided to harmonize national legislation to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The programme will support and facilitate exchanges of experiences, models and good practices at regional and global levels about alternative measures to deprivation of liberty for adolescents in conflict with the law.

34. The programme will also contribute to the development of procedures and policies to reduce the obstacles children face in accessing specialized justice and avoid their further victimization. Technical assistance will be provided in promoting the use of child-friendly and gender-sensitive proceedings by the police, courts and prosecutors. Particular emphasis will be placed on strengthening the capacities of judges, prosecutors, lawyers and legal aid providers to defend and assist children and their families involved in criminal, civil and administrative processes, and thus to comply fully with the Convention.

35. In close collaboration with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), UNICEF will continue its advocacy and technical assistance to incorporate the prevention of violence against girls, boys and adolescents in key social policies. Specific tools such as protocols to detect, refer and address cases of violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect will be developed and implemented with the responsible government bodies.

36. The programme will promote and support the adaptation and scaling up of family-based alternative care programmes, including those geared towards strengthening family capacities, providing foster care and ensuring access to social protection services.

Social mobilization and partnerships for development

37. This programme component aims to raise the society's awareness of child rights and provide the necessary knowledge and tools to specific population groups, especially the most disadvantaged, so that they can understand and promote the assurance of their children's rights. It aims to assist in the achievement of the following outcome: by 2020, society's commitment to respect and promote child rights in Uruguay will be strengthened.

38. UNICEF will contribute to the achievement of this outcome through advocacy with selected audiences and counterparts. Multimedia communication initiatives will sensitize the larger public about child rights, not only what they are, but also why they came into existence and how they benefit their children and society at large. Building on the experience of the narrow rejection of the 2014 referendum on the proposal to lower the age of adult criminal responsibility from 18 to 16 years of age, UNICEF will promote youth-based alliances around rights issues. Reaching out to adolescents, rather than just talking about their rights to adult audiences, will be part of the wider strategy. The increased knowledge and participation of adolescents are expected to strengthen the overall mobilization of society against violations of child rights.

39. Elimination of violence against children is a critical issue, and UNICEF will play a key role by building partnerships with state counterparts and civil society, including religious groups, non-governmental, youth and private organizations and segments of the public sector. Campaigns and mobilization initiatives will address violence in the family, schools and institutions. They will be designed and implemented with and through media and communication for development strategies because violent behaviour is an issue of social norms that accept and tolerate the use of violence to educate, discipline or resolve disputes.

40. Finally, UNICEF will partner with and mobilize private sector organizations through a corporate social responsibility plan intended to raise awareness and promote the application of children's rights. The fundraising strategy of the new country programme will aim to ensure increased contributions for the children of Uruguay, the region and globally and to assist in humanitarian crises around the world.

Programme effectiveness

41. This component will support all activities related to programme implementation and management, including technical and strategic assistance. It covers the cost of operations and cross-cutting issues such as programme performance monitoring.

Summary budget table

Programme component	*(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
	Regular resources	*Other resources*	*Total*
Social inclusion	1 600	2 500	4 100
Child protection	1 050	2 250	3 300
Social mobilization and partnerships for development	600	1 500	2 100
Programme effectiveness	1 000	0	1 000
Total	**4 250**	**6 250**	**10 500**

Programme and risk management

42. This country programme outlines the contributions of UNICEF to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

43. For monitoring the implementation of the programme, UNICEF will work in coordination with United Nations agencies in the framework of the UNDAF 2016-2020 and the Delivering as One initiative, through the mechanisms established by the United Nations country team (UNCT) and in alliance with the Government, coordinated by the Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation, CSOs and other key partners.

44. The programme has evolved to reflect the new challenges facing Uruguay, and is thus gradually shifting from implementation to playing a stronger role as the voice of children with high credibility at the national level, with a focus on equity. This implies working as a promoter of child rights, being an advocate for strengthening relevant policies and programmes, a convener in the identification and implementation of knowledge exchange at regional and global levels, and a facilitator for South-South and triangular cooperation where relevant. Effectiveness and efficiency will be ensured through methods and management mechanisms that take into account the evolving role of UNICEF in a high- income country.

45. The UNCT will coordinate the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF. Workplans will be developed together with government partners to operationalize the country programme. The Government, with UNICEF, will closely monitor results through periodic reviews with programme partners, while ensuring compliance with the harmonized approach to cash transfers as one of the United Nations mechanisms for simplifying and reducing transaction costs.

46. The main risks that could prevent achievement of the expected results of the country programme relate to the financial and economic environment, which could affect fundraising capacities, programme implementation and the allocation of budgets for social development. Despite its significant economic progress, Uruguay remains vulnerable to economic fluctuations. Mitigation measures include risk-informed planning; maintaining

close relationships and partnerships with all levels of government; strengthening advocacy efforts to protect investment directed to children and adolescents; and continuity of an innovative fundraising strategy.

Monitoring and evaluation

47. The evolving role of UNICEF in Uruguay has implications for the way monitoring and evaluation activities are defined and carried out. Indicators need to reflect this change and increasingly will need to measure results that are being achieved through UNICEF acting an advocate and facilitator, providing inputs that need to be adopted and carried out by counterparts, rather than an implementer of specific activities.

48. While Uruguay has consistently promoted transparency of data, it needs to strengthen systematic evaluation within policies and programmes. Indicators in health, education and child protection are jointly defined with the United Nations agencies involved in the same initiatives. UNICEF will work with the Government and civil society to track progress in critical areas; generate evidence, data and information for the general public, aimed at increasing public awareness; and create further spaces for participatory monitoring and mutual accountability.

49. Given the nature of the country programme, evaluation efforts will not only address evaluation of UNICEF-supported modelling and demonstrative projects but also increasingly support the evaluation of national policies and programmes. Special attention will be given to evaluation and documentation of those experiences that could potentially be replicated in and beyond the region.

50. In the areas of juvenile justice and institutional care, monitoring and evaluation will focus on legislative and policy advances and strengthening the mechanisms to coordinate and monitor the situation of children. In education, evaluation efforts will address qualitative and quantitative improvements in strengthening legislation, policy and institutions and how these improved capacities have a bearing on the lives of children. Finally, monitoring progress for addressing violence against children will focus on advances towards the adoption of enabling social norms.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Uruguay-UNICEF country programme of cooperation, March 2016-December 2020

Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 4, 6-10, 12-21, 23-29, 31-37, 39 and 40
National priorities: 'Inclusive and equitable social development' and 'democratic development based on human rights'; Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 16, 17.

UNDAF outcomes involving UNICEF:
By 2020,
(2.1) Uruguay will have more effective legal frameworks, institutions, policies and social services to address vulnerabilities and promote social inclusion of the most disadvantaged people (particularly, childhood, youth, afro-descendants and people with disabilities) as well as to reduce inequalities.
(2.2) Public policies devoted to develop human capabilities (specially, policies in early childhood, health, nutrition and education) have been strengthened.
(2.3) The national system of care focused on priority groups has been designed and it is under first implementation stage.
(3.1) Institutional capacities both at national and subnational level have been strengthened for the generation of data, planning, and design of public policies, as well as to assure the transparency and effectiveness of public management and to promote citizens participation.
(3.2) The institutional capacities of the Uruguayan Government to promote South-South cooperation have been strengthened through the provision of cooperation and technical assistance to others countries in the region and beyond.
(3.3) Institutional capacities of governmental bodies and CSOs devoted to the promotion and monitoring of human rights fulfilment have been strengthened.
(3.5) Increased prevalence of values, attitudes, social norms and behaviours that reject violence (particularly violence based on gender and against children).

Outcome indicator measuring change that includes UNICEF contribution:
Percentage of income poverty by age groups (poverty gap between children and adults); public budget allocated in social protection (% of government budget and GDP); percentage of children under age 4 years below the income poverty line reached by ECD programmes; public expenditure in education (% of GDP); percentage of children between ages 4 and 17 years out of school; poor children under age 4 years affected by malnutrition; number of policy initiatives on prevention of non-communicable diseases; existence of an office for children in the National Institution of Human Rights; number of recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on juvenile justice adopted; children aged 2-14 years receiving only non-violent disciplinary methods.

Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcome(s):
1. Improved and equitable use of high-impact maternal and child health interventions from pregnancy to adolescence and promotion of healthy behaviours.
5. Improved learning outcomes and equitable and inclusive education.
6. Improved and equitable prevention of and response to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect of children.
7. Improved policy environment and systems for disadvantaged and excluded children, guided by improved knowledge and data.

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (*In thousands of United States dollars*)		
					RR	***OR***	***Total***
1. .By 2020, all children, with a focus on the most disadvantaged, are reached by effective public policies and programmes in health, education and social protection	Percentage of children under age 4 years below income poverty line reached by ECD programmes. Baseline: 22% Target: at least 80%	National Household Survey, statistics from health system. Records from the Institute for Childhood and Adolescence (Instituto del niño y adolescente del Uruguay (INAU))	· ECD programmes with special emphasis on the most vulnerable and excluded children implemented by governmental institutions related to early childhood are expanded and consolidated. · National strategy for evidence-based interventions on non-communicable disease prevention in childhood and adolescence formulated, tested and validated. · Models for inclusive education for children with disabilities in primary school formulated, tested and validated. · Innovative and relevant learning pathways and programmes aiming at improvement learning and reduction of dropout in secondary school designed	Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Education and Culture, National Administration of Public Education, Office of Planning and Budget, National Congress, subnational governments, CSOs, academic institutions (universities, National Agency of Research and Innovation, Pasteur Institute), National Institute of Educative Evaluation, National Institute of Statistics, Inter-American Development Bank, World	1 600	2 500	4 100
	Percentage of children under age 5 years who are overweight or obese. Baseline: 10.5% Target: 8%	National Health Survey					
	Number of primary schools implementing inclusive education models. Baseline: 10 Target: 60	Statistics from education system Qualitative interviews					

	Percentage of students at risk of dropout in lower secondary school receiving additional support. Baseline: 35% Target: at least 90%	Statistics from education system Qualitative interviews	and validated. · Proposals for social protection programmes and policies addressing multidimensional poverty and social exclusion affecting children prepared and discussed.	Bank, UNCT			
2. By 2020, child protection system (legal framework, justice's system and institutions) strengthened to care, monitor and protect the rights of children affected by violence, abuse, exploitation and institutionalization, as well as children in conflict with the law.	Existence of an office for children in the National Institution of Human Rights Baseline: not in place Target: established	Assessment of legislation and institutional changes.	· National Institution of Human Rights with knowledge and skills to monitor fulfilment of child rights. · Child protection system with specific tools and expertise to identify, refer and address cases of violence, abuse and neglect. · Parliamentarians and authorities of the juvenile justice system have knowledge of models and best practices at regional and global levels about alternative measures for adolescents in conflict with the law. · Judges, prosecutors and lawyers have the knowledge and tools needed to comply fully with and respond to the rights of children and adolescents. · Alternative approaches for children living in	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Social Development, National Congress, Judiciary System, Comprehensive System for the Protection of Children and Adolescents against Violence, INAU, National Human Rights Institution, CSOs, academic institutions	1 050	2 250	3 300
	Percentage of residential care institutions transformed into foster care centres. Baseline: 10% Target: at least 50%	Administrative records (INAU).					
	Number of responsible government bodies applying protocols to address violence against children, exploitation and abuse. Baseline: 1 Target: 4	Assessment of institutional changes, administrative records.					
	Number of Committee on the Rights of the Child recommendations on	Official reports of INDDHH, administrative					

	juvenile justice adopted. Baseline: 0 Target: all	records.	institutions based on the strengthening of family capacities and foster care validated and scaled up				
3 By 2020, society's commitment to respect and promote child rights in Uruguay strengthened	Degree of awareness of child rights among general public. Baseline: TBD in 2016 Target: TBD in 2016	Survey	· The public has knowledge about child rights and knows how to become engaged to protect them. · Families have knowledge and skills on positive child-rearing practices, especially about the rejection of any form of violence. · Children and adolescents participate in decision-making processes which affect their interest. · Corporations are aware of the Children's Rights and Business Principles, and have tools to include children's rights in their corporate social responsibility agenda.	Ministry of Social Development, National Congress, INAU, CSOs, academic institutions, Consultative Council of Entrepreneurs	600	1 500	2 100
	Children aged 2-14 years receiving only non-violent disciplinary methods. Baseline: 34.4% Target: 50%	MICS					
	Percentage of adolescents participating in decision-making. Baseline: 59% Target: 75%	National Survey of Adolescence and Youth					
	Advisory and Consultative Council created by law and working	Law passed					
	Percentage of the adult population that regularly donates to UNICEF Baseline: 2% Target: 3%	Donor Perfect data (internal records)					

	Percentage of large companies that support child rights in the work place, market place and community Baseline: 9.6% Target: 15%	Research every two years Specific surveys						
Programme effectiveness					1 000	0	1 000	
Total resources					4 250	6 250	10 500	